



Working Together for Clean Air

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**Diesel
Solutions**
Cleaner air for tomorrow, today

Climate Change & Transportation



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Puget Sound Clean Air Agency
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Presentation Overview



- **Transportation & the Emission Inventory**
- **Climate Impacts on Transportation**
- **Mitigation and Adaptation**
- **Climate Change Opportunities and Transportation**
- **Conclusion**

Transportation & the Emission Inventory

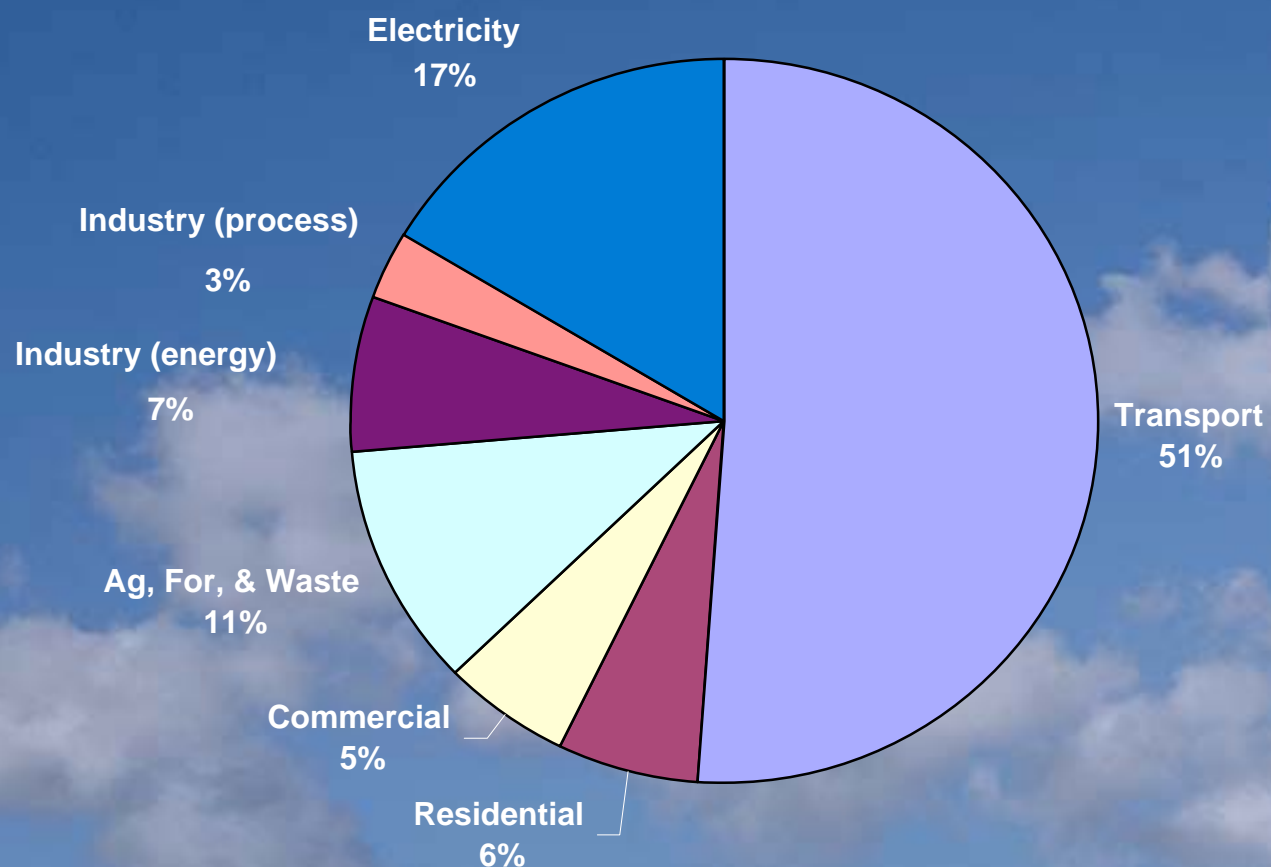


- Transportation contributes over half of Washington's greenhouse gas emissions
- Approximately 90 million vehicle miles traveled daily in Puget Sound
- Rapidly growing fuel use in ports and goods transport
- National inventory is dominated by fossil fuel power emissions with transportation following

Regional Greenhouse Gas Emission Sources



2002 Greenhouse Gas Emissions for the Puget Sound Region



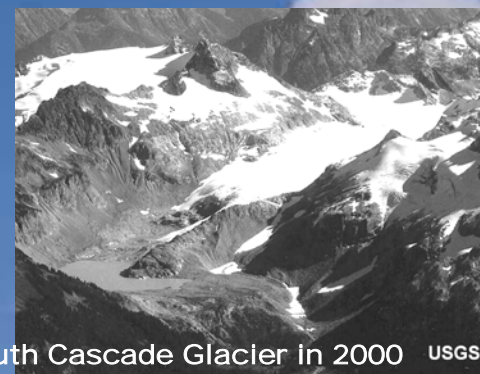
Washington Climate Impacts



- Reduced snowpack
 - Water supply impacts
 - Habitat impacts
 - Energy supply impacts
- Rising sea levels
- Increased streamflows and storm water runoff



South Cascade Glacier in 1928 USGS



South Cascade Glacier in 2000 USGS



Adaptation and Mitigation



- **Adaptation: adjusting to a changing climate**
- **Mitigation: reducing human impacts on the climate**
- **Scientists believe that we have already emitted enough greenhouse gases that we cannot avoid warming**
- **Scientists estimate a 70+ percent reduction in current emissions is needed to stabilize the climate**

Adapting Transportation Planning for a Changing Climate



- Higher sea levels combined with land subsidence require new thinking about seawalls, storm drainage and roadway elevations
- More intense rainfall requires different storm drainage design
- Snow removal may diminish at lower elevations but increase at higher elevations



Mitigating Transportation Impacts



- Reducing CO₂ from fuel use is an imperative
 - Increase vehicle efficiency
 - ▲ California greenhouse gas standards
 - ▲ Higher Corporate Average Fuel Economy (CAFE) standards
 - Alternate fuels
 - ▲ Biodiesel
 - ▲ E85 for conventional vehicles
 - ▲ Cellulosic ethanol
 - Increased emphasis on non-SOV options: transit, light rail, walking and bicycling
 - Mode shifts as people look for more efficiency
- Fuel will cost more and revenue from fuel taxes will decline or level off
 - Efficiency will become a primary goal
 - Costs, competitiveness, science and politics will drive efficiency

Transportation Opportunities



- **More efficient vehicles**

- Washington clean car standards
- Diesel vehicles
- Clean fuels
- Hybrid transit buses

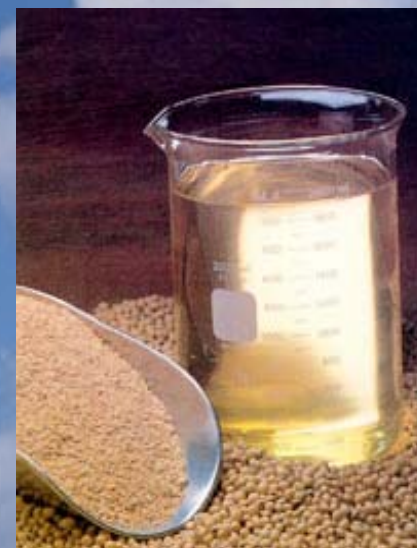
- **Electrification of transportation**

- Plug-in hybrids and electric vehicles
- Truck stop electrification and Smart Way Transport Kits
- Cruise ship and port electrification
- Infrastructure challenges
- Hydrogen?

- **More efficient construction**

- Ground Granulated Blast Furnace Slag Cement
- Alternative fuels for construction equipment

- **Diesel soot reduction**



Washington Clean Car Standards



- Effective for 2009 model year
- Include California greenhouse gas standards
 - 3% CO2 fleet reduction in 2009 phasing up to 30% reduction by 2017
 - CO2 reductions based on technology changes without hybrids
 - Unfortunately, growth in number of vehicles and VMT will offset vehicle reductions
- Will mean a much cleaner fleet overall – indicative of collateral benefits often available with CO2 reductions

Near-Term Technologies



- Available technologies that could be widely used by 2012
 - 6 speed automatic and automated manual transmissions
 - Electric power steering
 - Cylinder deactivation
 - Variable valve timing & lift
 - Gasoline direct injection
 - Turbocharging
 - Improved alternator
 - More efficient, low-leak air conditioning

Near-Term Technologies



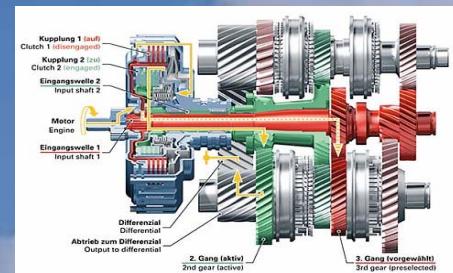
Cylinder Deactivation



2005 Chrysler 300C Hemi



Audi TT
3.2 V6



Automated Manual Transmission
Audi TT

Near-Term Technologies



Acura RSX



Variable valve timing & lift



Honda Accord

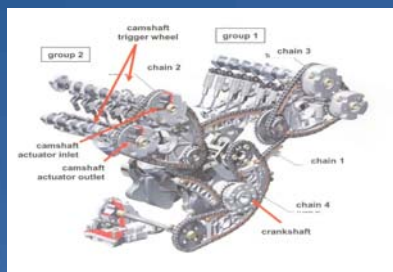


Toyota Matrix

Near-Term Technologies



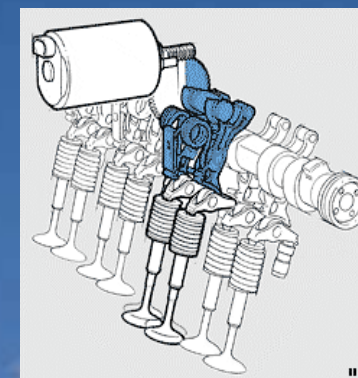
Gasoline Direct Injection
w/dual cam phasers



Audi



2005 Audi A4



BMW Valvetronic
(continuously variable valve timing & lift)



BMW 5 Series

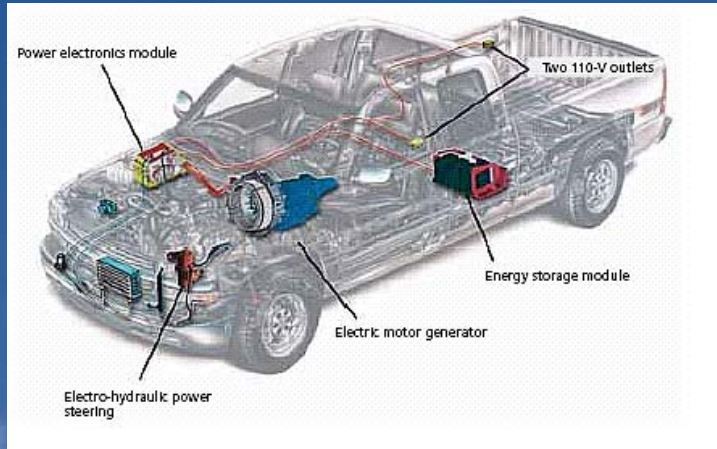


Volvo S60



Turbocharger

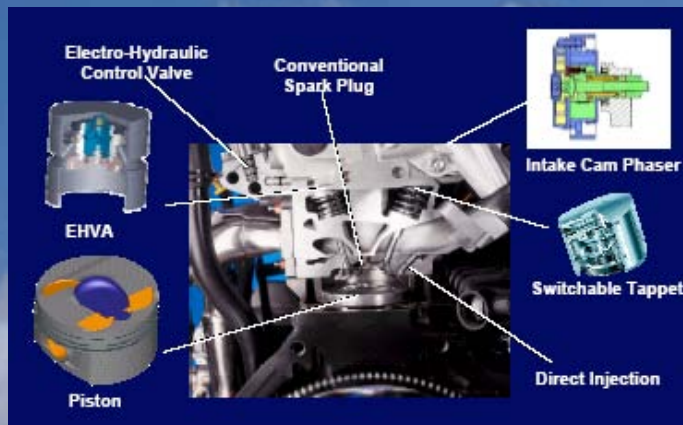
Mid-Term Technologies



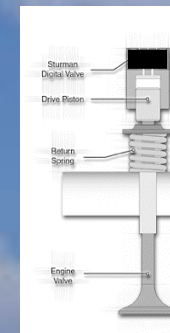
Integrated Starter/Generator



2005 Chevrolet Silverado



AVL Homogeneous Combustion Compression Ignition

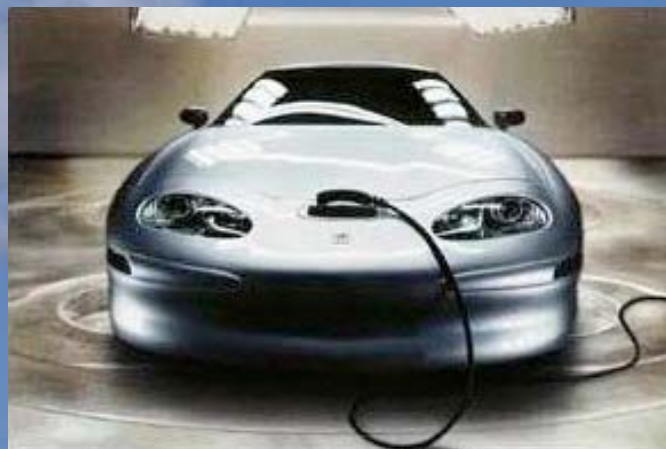


Sturman camless valve actuation

Electrification of Transportation



- **Plug-in electric hybrid vehicles**
- **Port electrification**
- **Pure electric vehicles with lithium ion batteries may have many applications from short-range support vehicles to cargo-handling equipment**
- **Requires careful study of the impacts on the grid and on infrastructure**



Plug-in Hybrids



- Toyota, Ford, Chrysler and GM have all shown interest
- Require breakthroughs in lithium ion batteries
- May be on market in 2 to 5 years
- Austin Energy, Calcars and others have developed soft orders and prototypes



Reductions from Exhaust Retrofits



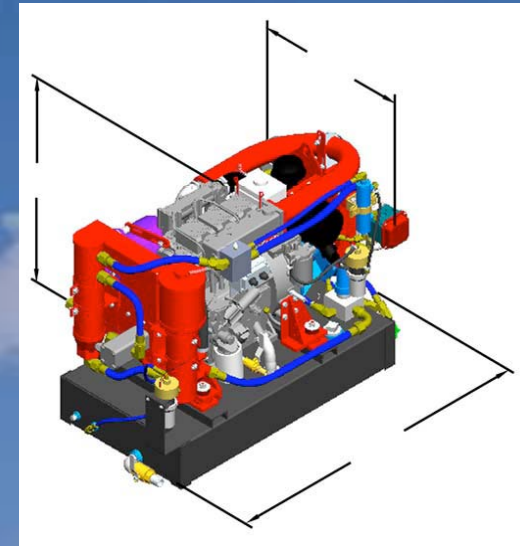
- **Oxidation catalyst, non-road diesel**
 - Up to 30% fine particles
 - 50% toxics & hydrocarbons
- **Oxidation catalyst with ultra low sulfur diesel fuel (ULSD)**
 - Up to 40% fine particles
 - 70% toxics & hydrocarbons
- **Catalyzed particle filter, ULSD**
 - 90-95% fine particles,
 - Toxics & hydrocarbons
- **Crankcase filter systems**
 - 10% fine particles



Beyond Retrofits: Clean Locomotive Technology



- Allows an idling locomotive to be shut-down by heating the engine coolant and oil, charging the batteries and powering the cab heaters
- Reduces fuel consumption, oil consumption, emissions, noise, and engine wear



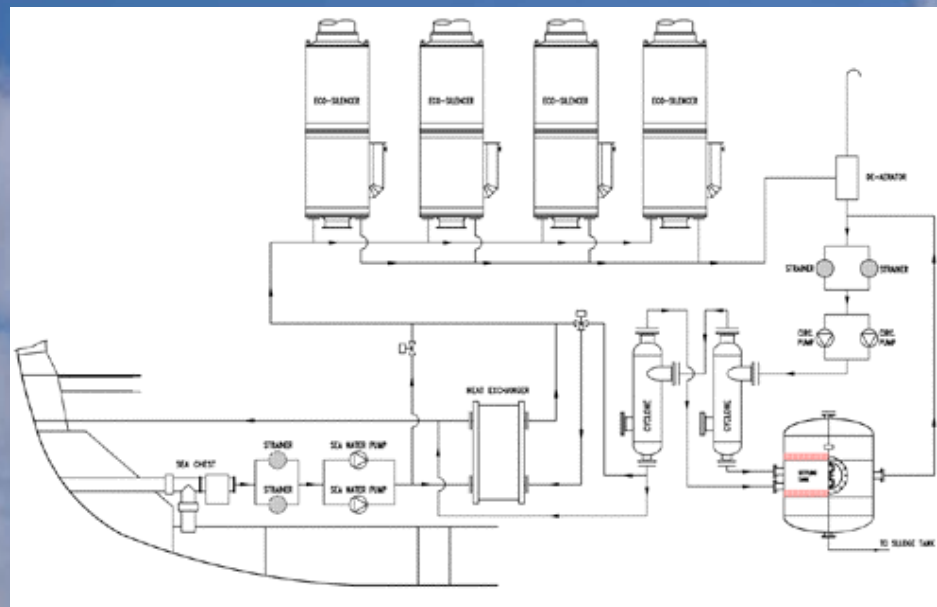
Beyond Retrofits: Marine Vessel Shore Power



Beyond Retrofits: Marine Vessel Seawater Scrubbing



- Hot exhaust gas mixes in a turbulent cascade with seawater. Sufficient contact between gas and water absorbs pollutants.
- Acidic gases, and particulate removed from the exhaust gas, pass through a water treatment system designed to filter wastes on a continuous basis.



Beyond Retrofits: EPA's Smart Way For On-road Trucks



● Technologies

■ Exhaust treatments

■ Idle reduction

- ▲ APUs, shore power, thermal storage, battery packs and more

■ Fuel saving

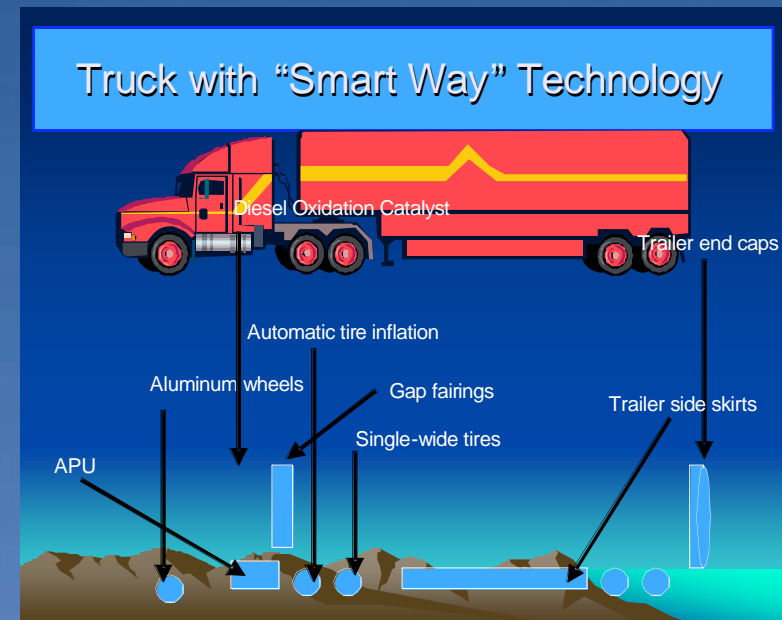
- ▲ Increased aerodynamics, decreased rolling resistance, reduced weight

● Driver education

● Improved freight logistics

● Low cost loans for technology purchases

● Smart Way in other states – MN, AR, OR, CA



Beyond Retrofits: Truck Stop Electrification



● Shore Power Systems

- Plug into grid to operate HVAC and other cab appliances
- Must have on-board OEM or retrofitted equipment
- Cheaper to install and more energy efficient



● Advanced Truck Stop Electrification

- System does not require on-board OEM or retrofitted equipment except a window template
- HVAC system supplied to truck through duct
- Expensive to install (3 to 6 times Shore power)
- Uses twice as much grid power as shore power systems



Conclusion



- Climate change presents both challenges and opportunities for transportation
- In Washington State, transportation has added importance as it is a higher percentage of CO2 emissions
- More efficient and cleaner transportation options will be demanded by the public and the political climate
- Transportation infrastructure will have to be adapted to a changing climate

